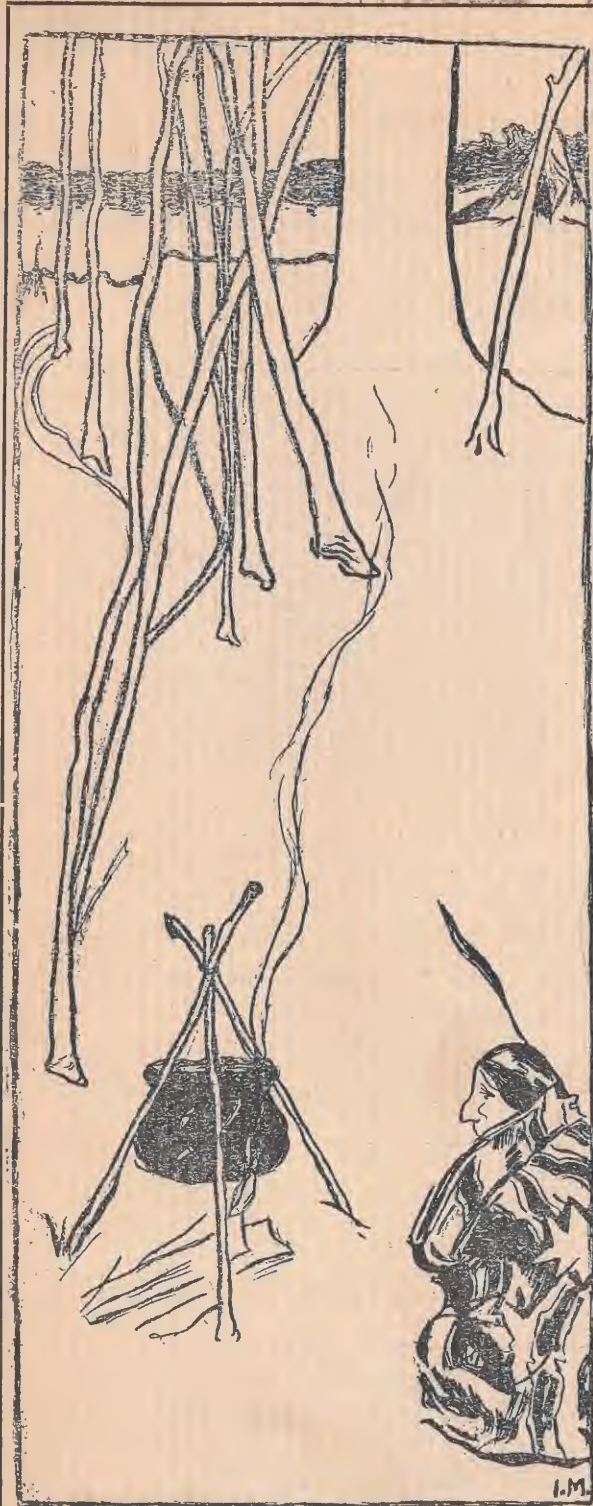


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VOLUME I.

NUMBER 8.

THE  
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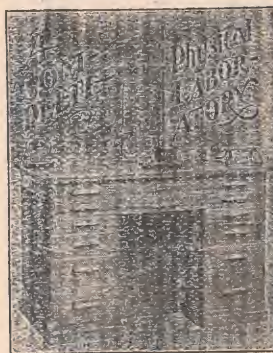


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# THE HETUCK.

VOL. I.

NEWARK, OHIO, MAY, 1901.

No. 8



## FIVE MINUTE TALKS—VIII



F. MARTIN TOWNSEND

In 1925 I revisited the Newark High School to note the changes and improvements after a long absence. I found the former building standing in the center of a very sightly pile of edifices, composed of the old school house and additions, the latter being in the same style of architecture, so that the harmony was not disturbed. An imposing portico covered the front steps, protecting them from the rain, snow and ice, in bad seasons. The main hall looked natural, but its walls were adorned with numerous fine pictures, good copies of works of art that possessed educational value; and several plaster casts of statuary occupied protected spaces in corners. At the right of the main doorway was a spacious suite of rooms constituting the principal's offices, the front one being for general business purposes, where a type-writist seemed very industrious; the rear one being for interviews with patrons and pupils, and serving also as a place for faculty meetings. The principal's whole time was given to oversight. He aimed to keep intimately informed of the progress of each pupil, by personal contact, observation of recitations, study, and deportment, and inspection of their written work; and he assured me that with an enrollment of six hundred, both he and his office assistant were constantly busy. It appeared that Newark had more than doubled in population within a quarter of a century, while the attendance in the High School had increased in a greater ratio. The faculty numbered twenty-five, and the roll of boys was in excess of that of girls.

I scarcely recognized the assembly hall, or "chapel," as it formerly was called, it had become so beautified. A really meritorious collection of pictures and statuary greeted my eyes, and the windows back of the stage were filled with artistic stained glass from Tiffany's. I missed the kitchen chairs and the ladders that once were so conspicu-

ous there, and noted with pleasure that the seats on the rostrum were dignified and massive, and of carved oak. Metal plates on them explained that they were memorial gifts from former classes. I was still more delighted to find an excellent pipe organ installed here, as well as a fine new concert piano. It appeared that music played an important part in the morning exercises, as well as at the regular literary entertainments; and besides the usual singing by the whole school, the choicest anthems were sung by a large choir, supplemented with instrumental compositions performed by a creditable orchestra of pupils, and other selections rendered on the organ or piano.

In one of the wings of the building I happened on the library, now composed of ten thousand volumes, including an abundance of choice reference books. No novels were permitted except such as aided educational purposes. The townspeople, as well as the students, found here the best of information on all subjects of study and investigation, in books of great value that were not otherwise accessible, and thus realized practical benefits from the institution they supported, as well as a comprehensive idea of the permanent records of human wisdom. In an adjoining apartment supplied with roomy tables and restful chairs, was an abundance of periodicals literature, comprising the best publications issued in the English tongue, together with those of greatest interest from the leading foreign countries. These periodicals were enclosed with proper clothbound covers, each bearing the name of the publication within. Under the plan of study in vogue both the library and the reading room were counted as among the most essential features of the school.

In another large addition to the building I discovered the laboratories, each complete in its equipment for individual experiments, well lighted, spacious,

with cement floors, walls of enameled tiles, and tables with marble tops. Each pupil using a laboratory had a numbered locker, in which were kept the private belongings necessary. One of these laboratories was the cooking school, as I would describe it, though the door plate bore the title, "Laboratory of Domestic Science." At any rate, the girls here pursued a course in plain and complex cooking, based on scientific hygiene, coming in classes at certain hours, so that each had practice and instruction here for an hour or two, at stated periods. It was a stimulating sight to see them in their white caps and aprons, with a very capable woman in charge as their instructor. I found too, that the boys were having special attention in the manual training department, becoming versed in carpentry, wood-carving, and forging, while a printing outfit engaged the attention of some, who were busy producing supplies demanded by the needs in the different grades of the entire city schools. For instance, a great deal of the reading matter in the lower grades was prepared by the children and teachers together, and then printed here in leaflets, to be used for lesson purposes again in the elementary rooms. The best compositions from the grammar grade pupils were also put in printed form here, but distributed among the pupils of that department, so that all could see and read the productions of their classmates. This plan was found to be remarkably efficient in stimulating interest in all forms of language study, as well as in supplying plenty of "copy" for the printing class. The High School magazine, "The Hetuck," was printed here in exquisite taste, as also the school manual, the report cards, all announcements, circulars, programmes, and the like, incident to the work of the school. Besides the physical and chemical laboratories, I noticed one for geology.

I have no space to tell in detail of the art room, appropriately lighted and furnished, where the drawing and painting classes did such charming work, nor of the studio of music, where I found pupils practicing on piano, violin and harp, under the charge of eminent teachers attached to the High School faculty, and receiving credit for their study just as much as if it were a course in language, science or mathematics. Voice training I found was considered imperative, and a course in it was obligatory on all pupils. This comprised not only proper exercises in the production of tones, to make the voice sweet and clear, but also correct expression,

including variations in volume and pronunciation. The principle in view was that a High School is responsible for the speech of its students, and that the very best should be acquired and required, so that the pupils may rise above the slipshod use and utterance of our mother tongue prevailing among the ignorant and the careless, and set an example that in time will have its effect on the ensuing generations. A course in oratory I found very popular among the boys, and the value of it was apparent in the exhilarating work of their rhetorical societies. Indeed, one of the boys was wearing the state medal won in the latest inter-academic contest in debate.

Many other improvements I noted, but have not space to distinguish, except the change in the desks and seats. The old-time pattern of desk and bench combined had wholly disappeared. The toilet rooms were in the basement, having all modern conveniences. The gymnasium was used by all, in different classes with a competent instructor, and the boys had a fine athletic field for all out-door sports performed under the tutelage of a scientific director.



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ENTRANCE TO "THE OLD FORT," IDLEWILDE PARK.

## Antiquities of Licking County

The purpose of the present article is to notice several of the theories which have been advanced in explanation of the supposed uses for which the works in Cherry Valley and vicinity were constituted, giving especial attention to the Old Fort.

As its name implies it has been considered by some to be a military work of defense. That such was its intended use is rendered highly improbable by the moat on the inside of the rampart. For it is evident that the defenders of a fort would want easy access to the top of the embankment, while they would want to make access as difficult as possible to an enemy, and would therefore put the moat on the outside, which is found to be the case in some other works.

There are many persons of the opinion that the entire system of intricate works served the purposes of peace instead of war. In this connection it may

be interesting to give the theory advanced by Mr. John S. Fulton, who thinks the Moundbuilders domesticated the buffalo. By reference to the map in the April number of the *Hetuck*, it will be noticed that there was a system of parallel banks, which were low, but extended many miles southward from the octagon. Mr. Fulton thinks these were walls built of sundried bricks, forming a driveway for herds of buffaloes taken from one place or community to another. The semicircular enclosures may have served as corrals for the herds at night, or as convenient means of allowing one herd to pass another going in the opposite direction.

Another view that has been held is that the enclosure in Idlewilde park was the religious center of the community, the gathering place of a vast concourse of people for the celebration of their religious rites. Eagle mound is pointed out as a possible ob-



Section of "The Old Fort," inside view, looking north-east. Highest part marking the point where the circle turns outward to form one of the parallel banks which flank the entrance.

ject of worship itself, or, at least, with its altar, as the central point of the ceremonials, whatever they may have been.

Still another theory sets forth that this was possibly the scene of national festivals similar to the Olympic games of Greece.

To my own mind the most plausible theory is that advanced by Samuel Park, Esq., who considers Eagle mound as the remains of the palace of the king or chief of the inhabitants, and the inclosure with the moat inside as the means of keeping the populace at a respectful distance. It is pointed out that a great number of people might have gathered on the circular embankment to witness any scene within the enclosure, while the moat would prevent them from invading the sacred precincts. According to this hypothesis it would be inevitable to believe that the entrance was carefully guarded and it is thought that the low elevation running out from the southern side of the entrance (where the Park House now stands) marks the site of the houses occupied by the guards in charge of the entrance to the imperial grounds.

Several reasons suggest themselves for considering Eagle mound as the remains of some edifice. It is said that the entire mass of earth composing it is a good brick-clay, while the surrounding soil is all gravelly. Why should clay be transported to this place to build up an effigy or image of an eagle? Is it not more probable that the clay was in the form of sundried bricks, with which to erect a building? The altar in the mound was found down below the surface. Evidently the mound was not constructed for the purpose of placing the altar on its top. It seems much more probable that the altar was placed on the main floor of a building, and that the ruins of the superstructure covered it over, partially preserving it, through the unnumbered centuries.

The location of Eagle mound at the center of the enclosure is what we would expect the location of a building to be, and the shape would be accounted for by a main hall flanked by two wings, extending backward at an angle instead of directly outward. By considering for a moment what shape would be assumed if some well known brick or stone structure were to crumble into dust, it will become apparent



that this heap of earth may represent the ruins of a palace.

In harmony with this theory is the one which explains the numerous conical mounds dotting the surrounding hill tops by calling them signal stations. These seem to radiate from Cherry Valley, and it is said that for many miles there is hardly an eighty acre tract from which there is not at least one of these mounds visible.

It is supposed that a system of signalling was used by which any information could be sent from the central city to all the outlying stations by repeating the message from point to point. In this way a central government could be in quick communication with the entire territory governed, without the modern railway or telegraph and telephone.

In support of this theory Mr. Park describes how he stood upon a large mound in Union township and selected about ten prominent hill tops in sight on the horizon at a distance of from two to seven miles. Not knowing whether there were mounds located on those points, but thinking that they should be located there in order to constitute a signalling system, he set out to examine the hills selected. Taking two days for the trip he made a thorough investigation and found a mound in the vicinity of every place that had been selected. Such uniform results show pretty strong evidence of the correctness of the theory. It should be said here that Mr. Park spent his youth in this county and subsequently went to another state. On his return after a number of years' absence, he found much of the timber cut away, and was surprised to find many well known mounds visible from a given one in those directions in which the land had been cleared. This led to the formation of the theory under consideration. In earlier days the forest trees had shut off the view so that one mound could seldom be seen from another.

It would lead us to the conclusion, therefore, that the mounds were constructed at a time when no forest growth covered this region. Possibly it was at a date after the ice sheet had retreated, but before the forest had had time to grow. If this be true, it indicates that the Moundbuilders must have inhabited this region a long time ago, possibly extending into thousands of years.

While it is possible to theorize at length concerning these prehistoric ruins, the fact remains that we know practically nothing about them further than

that they constructed works which remain after every trace of their history has disappeared even from tradition. And the story of their life and habitation in this region, though eagerly sought after by antiquarians, bids fair to remain a sealed volume.

—F. C. D.

#### ST. BRENDAN'S ISLAND.

When the western part of Europe was being converted to Christianity about the sixth century, zealous missionaries set about in rude boats of wicker and ox hides to carry the truth to these parts yet pagan.

The most famous of all these early voyages is that of St. Brendan Abbot, of Clonfert, who died in 577 in the western part of Ireland.

This brave and adventurous missionary sailed with a party of companions in rude boats, out into the Atlantic. His authentic narrative was soon lost sight of, but the minstrels and story tellers made his voyage the most popular narrative of the middle ages.

According to the story he met floating islands made of crystal, with churches, houses and palaces, and all the furniture in them of some sparkling material.

He mistook a large sleeping fish for an island and his party landing on it unawares, was nearly engulfed.

He finally came to an island where there was a mountain of fire evidently the mouth of Hades, and here the devil by hurling fiery stones at them drove them from the shores. Interwoven with all these are meetings with hermits and wonderful personages.

It is easy to see the icebergs in this and understand how the story grew; the whale is easily recognized and in its volcanic island we see Iceland and Mt. Helca.

When Iceland was however, discovered and colonized, no one thought of identifying it with St. Brendan's island, but this island was thought to exist some where west of the Canaries, and many unsuccessful expeditions were sent out to reach it. Articles from the shores of America were all naturally supposed to come from St. Brendan's Island and kept up the common faith of its existence.

Many expeditions sent out after this time in search of the island, discovered places such as Greenland, and some northern portions of America. It is thus seen that the story of St. Brendan's Island had much to do with the early voyages and discoveries of the northern people.

—W. V.

THE HETUCK.

A Monthly Magazine, Published by the Seniors of the High School, Newark, Ohio.

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EDITORIAL

We have been having a surplus of articles for the Hetuck—each month having some left over for the next. All articles which have not been published will be in the June number.

The Seniors' essays were handed in by May 8th for the teachers' inspection. We certainly do not envy Miss Moore and Prof. Humes the laborious task of looking over forty-one manuscripts. And such manuscripts as these must be!

The spring fever seems to have affected our literary exercises and for the last three Fridays the programs have been omitted entirely. The exercises will close with two extra fine programs given May 25th and 31st.

The Juniors are now sporting very pretty class pins of plain gold. It is too bad that all the Juniors did not purchase one. We wonder why! We regret to say that some of the Junior boys have already lost their pins and it looks very much as though some of the Sophomore girls had found them.

The Senior class has many fine speakers from which a most excellent selection of commencement speakers has been made. They are as follows. Grace Boyer, Mary Neal, Olive Norman, Florence Parrish, Ada Odgers, Ralph Miller, Carl Dayton and Garfield Hughes. We are proud to be so ably represented.

This is our eighth issue of The Hetuck and so far everything has proven most successful. The June number will be our last and commencement number. It will be enlarged and special cuts will be made for it, including photographs of the faculty, editorial staff, the High School and many others. Every effort is being made to make it indeed a memorable number. We expect to have it out the first week in June and hope the sale will be large enough to pay for the extra expense.

It is with some sorrow and regret that we realize that our Senior year is very near its close. We cannot see what the future has in store for us but whatever it is we shall place our school days with the happiest of life, and our school friends shall always be placed with the dearest ones in memory's calendar. And when we are separated in the various paths of life may it be with the members of the class of 1901, "Absent but not forgotten."

We regret that a mistake was made in last month's Hetuck. The map of the earth works of Licking county should have been in this number, while the views of the Old Fort belonged in last month's number. We wish to thank Prof. Donecker who has so kindly contributed to our paper, articles which have been in the last three issues, under the heading of "Antiquities of Licking County." Not only were they interesting, but most beneficial, giving us both facts and theories of the history of our vicinity.



If you would know what happiness is, try not to get it from others, for it cannot be done. Rather give it to others, and in giving you will get.

\* \* \* \*

A river flows downward to reach its end. A sorrow may seem to carry you downward, but if you keep within the banks it will bring you at last to the final Ocean of quiet Happiness.

\* \* \* \*

Nothing that's good is expensive.

\* \* \* \*

If all the time given to making the world think they were "something" were given to making themselves "something" there would be more people succeed.

\* \* \* \*

People who have nothing to be ashamed of don't fear to talk on so-called delicate subjects. When you meet persons who are easily embarrassed by such conversation you may be quite sure they have soiled subjects on their minds.

\* \* \* \*

The man who is ever prating of his disregard for the conventions is usually the most firmly attached to them.

\* \* \* \*

We are what we think. The man who thinks much and well is lifted above his fellows to just the extent he thinks. We all have hopes; sometimes they are buried way down in our minds, and the world never knows them,—sometimes we scarcely know them ourselves. Even after we've seen our hopes blasted, even in the recoil of disappointment we are stronger and better for having had these hopes; we are lifted higher by every ideal we ever hold, and are made by it stronger and better.

\* \* \* \*

A fool can say wise things, but it takes a wise man to do them.

\* \* \* \*

He who laughs loudest has often least cause.

No man ever gets all that he wants. \* \* No matter how successful he may be, there is an ultimate ideal toward which he is ever looking, for which he is ever striving. And this difference in the case of the world's most successful man and in your case is just about the same.

\* \* \* \*

It's not always the most conspicuous man who is the most forceful.—Cork floats.

\* \* \* \*

Every autumn the leaves turn brown and fall, and the trees stand gaunt and bare, while Nature grows old and dies. The sleet of Autumn gives way to the snows and moaning winds of Winter, and Earth seems lost forever in the desolation of gloom. But each Spring the snows melt, the wind changes from the moan of suffering Winter to the breath of blooming Spring; the leaves bud forth, and Nature is clothed anew in the freshness of youth. The flowers blossom, the trees wave their green branches in the sunlight, the birds twitter in the nests. All is bright and happy.

\* \* \* \*

There is no Valley of Sorrow so long but that at length it widens, and the foot-sore, heavily-weighted traveler comes out into a beautiful plain, where, standing in the cooling stream of Forgetfulness, with the flowers of Hope springing up all around him, he will lose his burden of sorrow and despair, and starting out on his new road, foot-easy with its turf, forget the cutting rocks and dark ravines that lie behind.

#### IN THE ZOOLOGY CLASS.

Harry Pigg—Elephants fear mice; they are afraid they will get in their trunks.

Ada Odgers—Elephants have to turn all the way around to see.

Prof. Donecker—The hide of two elephants will make a Chicago man a pair of shoes.

Wilfred and Harry—Mr. Donecker, does to cut off the dorsal spine mean to cut the head of the catfish off?



# LOCALS



The Seniors had a test in History May 2d.

Harry Pigg caught a kissing bug for the zoology class.

The various rooms of the High School have been successfully photographed.

The Sophomores have completed the geometry text book and are now reviewing.

Wanted—Some one to supply answers to Ada Odgers questions.

Prof Humes to chemistry class—"The second section will work all day tomorrow afternoon."

The Seniors have completed the text book in Civics and are doing some reading now.

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Mr. William Bell, Jr., presented the High School library with eight volumes of the Ohio Archaeological and Historical Society's books.

On April 26th Mr. Maylone of the People's National Bank, addressed the civics class in a most interesting manner upon the "United States Currency."

The Senior class met April 24, and decided upon a number of things in regard to commencement. It was decided to invite the Juniors to the reception and dance.

It is said the Junior lawn fete tickets are going like "hot cakes." It is something no one can afford to miss. Just think, ice cream and cake for ten cents.

Superintendent Townsend addressed the High School boys April 25, upon the "Habit of Smoking."

The Juniors and Seniors accompanied by Profs. Humes and Donecker, made an enjoyable trip through the ice plant, Friday, April 26th.

The arithmetic division of the Senior class are still diligently pursuing that branch of mathematics, while the other division have finished history and have taken up grammar.

The second division of the Zoology class dissected a black snake and catfish May 3. The snake was very interesting, but the work on the catfish was done by the pupils alone, so as much can not be said of it.

The class day exercises will be given Tuesday evening, June 11. The following program will be rendered:

Song .....	Class
Greeting .....	Mary Prior
Class History .....	Shirley Pitser, Amy Franklin
Poem .....	Roy Hartshorn
Violin solo .....	Bertha Moore
Class oration .....	Florence Grove
Journal .....	Lucile Harrington
Prophecy .....	Fred Metz
Double Quartette.	
Last Will and Testament .....	Howard Brillhart
Au Revoir .....	Lulu Lane
Song .....	Class

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## UP IN THE AIR.

The telephone pole to the electric light pole—"How nice you look and how straight you are."

The electric light pole—"Oh, that's because I never go out nights."—Ex.

Many of the Sophomore class are decidedly in favor of expansion—especially in the matter of grades.



Several of our exchanges seem to be worried lest there develop a sort of mutual admiration society among the various High School periodicals. The fact that personalities will creep into our criticisms, some way or another, is deemed by some a sufficient reason for barring out criticism altogether. We can not agree with these. It is our humble opinion that a good healthy scrap is not nearly so bad as a self-sufficient milk and water policy which gravely announces that the Squash has arrived and is a very nice paper. Commend where 'tis due, and if you do not like the features of a paper, why pitch in and give it the d—ickens.

\* \* \* \*

The exchange column of the Kankakee High School is very commendable.

\* \* \* \*

It is to be hoped that the parlor lamp story is a thing of the past. It has gone the rounds in about every exchange we have received.

\* \* \* \*

The File Closer comes to us from St. Albans academy and is good from start to finish. The illumined letters give the page a very attractive appearance and the cover design is quite artistic.

\* \* \* \*

The Spring Breeze of Mansfield, O., comes out with a decidedly nicer cover than the winter number. The reading material is good, especially the exchange column, which is quite lengthy. Of course, having more time, it can be worked up to a better advantage.

\* \* \* \*

Some of these exchange editors had better put on their "specs." We thank the High School World for the nice things they said about us, but we object to Lick county—Licking is bad enough.

\* \* \* \*

The High School Monthly, of Bay City, Mich., and the Comet, are two new exchanges.

The peacock, being a symbol of vanity, we are not surprised to read the following comment in the Argus, of Richmond, Indiana. "You ought to read the exchanges. They will tell you something about the Argus, and nothing unfavorable either." It is however, a very good paper, and merits all the praise it receives.

\* \* \* \*

Among the editorials of the High School Recorder of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is a plea to return to the time when it was customary to display flowers and presents of the graduates on the stage. Although no such custom has ever been observed here, we find the idea of display is quite up to the standard, as, quoting from a conversation between two Senior girls. "I simply couldn't start my essay until I had decided how I would have my gown made."

\* \* \* \*

The Thermometer for April, is up in the nineties. Read the opening story, "A Spring Shower."

\* \* \* \*

Old Hughes has several good articles. Among them we note especially the one on Kipling.

\* \* \* \*

We extend welcome to The Pennant, Meriden, Conn. It is ably edited and well gotten up. The stories are good.

\* \* \* \*

The High School Monthly from Bay City, Mich., reached our table last month. An excellent cover, good stories, well arranged—in short—good paper.

\* \* \* \*

The College Folio is entertaining as ever. A "play-ette," entitled "The Three Matchmakers" is among the many interesting things in the April number.

\* \* \* \*

Eugene High School News for April is better than usual. Hence it feels entitled to jump onto The Echo from Mt. Clemens. Get a move on yourself, Echo.

\* \* \* \*

The Answer last month must have been suffering a famine for its condition was woefully emaciated.

\* \* \* \*

We acknowledge receipt of The Academy Student, from Weeping Water, Neb.

\* \* \* \*

The World is among our new exchanges. An article on Flunkers is very good, and also very true, as there are always a few just such "self-deluded flunkers" in every school.

A Wild Guess	Into the Future of the Class of 1901
-----------------	--

Roy Hartshorn—assisting Rudyard Kipling.  
 Don Galbreath—looking for Ada Odgers.  
 Ollie Norman—elocutionist.  
 Mabel Burke—married(?)  
 Linnie Stewart—at Meyer Bros.  
 Amy Franklin(?)  
 Minnie Whitehead, Ada White—Sells' circus.  
 Wilfred Owen—teaching Greek at O. S. U.  
 Mary Prior—married(?)  
 Harry Pigg—married (but not to Mary).  
 Richard Owen—farming.  
 Ed Stewart—advance agent of a theatrical troupe.  
 Winnie Jones—Studying law.  
 Howard Brillhart—scene shifter at Auditorium.  
 Mary Hall—teaching school.  
 Shirley Pitser—making fudges for her pet "dog."  
 Bess Tracy—married.  
 Anna Graff—loafing.  
 Norval Kennet—assistant in chemistry.  
 Lucile Harrington—"boss" of a big show.  
 Ella Everetts—teaching school.  
 Jennie Coole—married.  
 Carl Dayton—working at Everett's glass works  
 with E. S. Franklin.  
 Logan Frye—making up back tests.  
 Cora Duncan—married.  
 Anna Horchler—at O. S. U.  
 Fred Metz—making a mint of money getting up  
 masquerades.  
 Earl Seward—eats "Purity Kisses" in Sells' circus.  
 Leonard Graham—at Denison.  
 Lulu Lane—teaching school.  
 Florence Parrish—patenting a machine to help her  
 talk.  
 Garfield Hughes—married.  
 Florence Grove—married.  
 Ralph Miller—getting up a patent to keep rubbers  
 from disappearing.  
 Oren Anderson—delivering lectures on liquid air.  
 Mary Neal—coaching a basket ball team.  
 Jessie Bartholomew—taken a life interest in the  
 Jewett Car Works.  
 Amy Rossin—a musician.  
 Grace Boyer—married.  
 Bertha Moore—a renowned violinist.

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The Latest and Best

Things in the way of Silks and Dress  
 Goods may always be found at our store,  
 as well as a full assortment of the dainty  
 belongings to dress and toilet.

Fine Gloves, Exquisite Perfumes,  
 Swell Hosiery, Beautiful Chiffon Boas,  
 Pretty Handkerchiefs, Handsome Belts,  
 Elegant Toilet Articles, Stylish Jackets—  
 all dainty and pretty enough to appeal to  
 the most refined tastes and at prices not  
 beyond what is often asked for ordinary  
 things.

JOHN J. CARROLL.

A Wild Guess	Into the Future of the Class of 1901
-----------------	--

Roy Hartshorn—assisting Rudyard Kipling.  
 Don Galbreath—looking for Ada Odgers.  
 Ollie Norman—elocutionist.  
 Mabel Burke—married(?)  
 Linnie Stewart—at Meyer Bros.  
 Amy Franklin(?)  
 Minnie Whitehead, Ada White—Sells' circus.  
 Wilfred Owen—teaching Greek at O. S. U.  
 Mary Prior—married(?)  
 Harry Pigg—married (but not to Mary).  
 Richard Owen—farming.  
 Ed Stewart—advance agent of a theatrical troupe.  
 Winnie Jones—Studying law.  
 Howard Brillhart—scene shifter at Auditorium.  
 Mary Hall—teaching school.  
 Shirley Pitser—making fudges for her pet "dog."  
 Bess Tracy—married.  
 Anna Graff—loafing.  
 Norval Kennet—assistant in chemistry.  
 Lucile Harrington—"boss" of a big show.  
 Ella Everetts—teaching school.  
 Jennie Coole—married.  
 Carl Dayton—working at Everett's glass works  
 with E. S. Franklin.  
 Logan Frye—making up back tests.  
 Cora Duncan—married.  
 Anna Horchler—at O. S. U.  
 Fred Metz—making a mint of money getting up  
 masquerades.  
 Earl Seward—eats "Purity Kisses" in Sells' circus.  
 Leonard Graham—at Denison.  
 Lulu Lane—teaching school.  
 Florence Parrish—patenting a machine to help her  
 talk.  
 Garfield Hughes—married.  
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 the most refined tastes and at prices not  
 beyond what is often asked for ordinary  
 things.

JOHN J. CARROLL.

## TALKS ON BOOKS.

The historical novel plays a large part in the literature of the present day, and while it interests and entertains it instructs us in a way which perhaps impresses historical facts upon our memory better than the history alone could do. Some of these books with which we are most familiar are Janice Meredith, Richard Carvel, Prisoners of Hope, Cromwell's Own, and the serial running in the Century, The Helmet of Navarre, a tale of France at the time of Henry IV. What a large fund of good literature the magazines of today give us. If we read them and nothing else we shall do well—for they give us stories, history, science, philosophy, ethics, religious teaching and discussion. In the Harper's we have now articles upon American colonial life, with illustrations which some times tell us more than the text. Descriptions of life in the Philippines, which should interest us especially since many of our soldiers and perhaps some of our own friends are there.

Then there is an excellent story of Canadian life by Gilbert Parker, "The Right of Way," and one by Mary E. Wilkins, a story of a dear little girl that would interest even children, so truly is the life of the child portrayed. We are all interested in the Chinese just now, and the story of their home life, with its implicit obedience and profound respect for the parents, is told in several short stories by different writers.

Then there is Rudyard Kipling's "Kim" in the McClure, illustrated by means of cuts of Lockyard Kipling's bas-reliefs—a most interesting story of a clever little English boy whose father has died in India, leaving him to be brought up among the natives, until at last he is found by the soldiers of his father's regiment and sent to school to become a white sahib. The German Magazine, "Die Gartenlaube," while it contains continued stories almost entirely, can be read with interest and profit by the German scholars if they will persevere and not be discouraged because there are words and phrases which they do not understand. That will come in time. The serial, "Felix Notfest," deals with the struggle between capital and labor, the young clergyman, Felix Notfest, giving up his life to the work of bettering the condition of the laborers in a large factory. The stories in this magazine deal with German high life as well, and give us a better knowledge of life and conditions in other countries than our own.

Then there is the Bookman, Review of Reviews, Literary Digest, The London Sketch, which give us a good idea of what is happening all over the world, if we read them each month. There is the French Magazine, with its excellent illustrations that speak for themselves if we do not understand the language. We can all find a little time to read if we will take it, even if it is but a few minutes at a time.

—A. W.

## THE BEE.

An ever complaining family, we are assured by country people, will get no honey, keep as many as they like.

Another example set by them is that they object to thrive if dishonestly come by; they will pine away and die, thereby showing a highly commendable respect for the eighth commandment. And if they must not be stolen, neither must they be sold. To sell them is an unlucky proceeding, but they may be traded and all will go right.

A bushel of corn was always considered a fair equivalent for a swarm of bees, or a small pig would be taken in exchange.

Their sympathy with mankind and his troubles is shown in a number of ways. During wars a man who keep a great many bees, said he always notices that bees do not store up much honey, though ordinary people cannot remember any great scarcity of honey at those particular times.

These are a few of the many superstitions that are still believed in through parts of England.

There is probably no insect in which mankind has taken more interest than the bee. The busy little worker has ever played an important part in the world. Its deeds have been sung by poets and preachers have used it to point out many a moral.

Probably no nation upon the earth has so many historians as this little insect.

Naturalists, agriculturalists and moralists have dwelt upon their ways. The superstitions that have been associated with the bee are numerous. If quarrelsome people desire to live in the country and keep bees they are warned to mend their ways or their hives will soon be deserted.

Bees may be and are believed to be very quarrelsome among themselves, but they strongly object to belong to a quarrelsome household.

—E. M. E., '01.





## BOOK REVIEW



### "TO HAVE AND TO HOLD."

One of the most popular books of last year was "To Have and to Hold," by Miss Mary Johnston. Its popularity is shown by the immense numbers which have been sold. The Bookman gives a comparative table of the best selling books for the different months of the year 1900. In this table "To Have and to Hold" was among the six best selling books for eight months, and was the only one which appeared for that length of time. Its popularity—shown in this respect—dates from April of 1900.

The historical novel seems to have taken a firm hold on public approval, especially the novel describing colonial, revolutionary or early national times in our own country. The critics' tables have been literally covered with books of this kind, published in the last year or two, and each novel has its own immediate following of devoted admirers. "To Have and to Hold" is perhaps as universally approved as any other novel. Whether such books will withstand the test of time or not, remains to be seen. It is not every genius that is discovered in his own day and generation, and it is also true that men and women whom we may consider as approaching that sharp pinnacle of fame, may fail to impress future generations in that way, and be considered only as ordinary mortals of mediocre talents.

"To Have and to Hold" is unique in the plan of its plot. No author has ever before used the coming of the ninety women to the Virginia colony as a foundation for the plot of a novel—at least no author has brought it into such prominence and such success. Miss Johnston's originality is shown in this way and her skill in developing the incident marks her as an authoress of unusual possibilities.

One critic remarks upon the decided style developed by Miss Johnston in her two first novel successes, "To Have and to Hold" and "Prisoners of Hope." He says that she has succeeded where others have pitifully failed—in her description of that sturdy Virginia life, when men cared more for bodily comfort and security, than for mental culture or even spiritual welfare. And indeed the description of the mild Virginia climate, with its occasional

storms whose violence terrified the unaccustomed English, of the beautiful, undisturbed forest surrounding the town, the Indians and the white men, the town itself and the fort, present vivid pictures to the eyes, as real as our imagination and the author's art could possibly make them. One can almost see the sturdy settlers, decked in their gayest jackets and sashes—which at best were rather dingy—gathering around the green in front of the church and each one approaching and carrying off a red cheeked maid, who perhaps accepts him at once, or with feminine coquetry, tantalizes him for a moment, and then leaves him in the lurch. Or one can hear the wild shrieks of the storm on the great Chesapeake bay, tossing about the frail boat which held Captain Percy, his wife, his fiercest enemy, his best friend; one moment raising it high on a huge wave, the next threatening to engulf it in the deepest, blackest waters of the bay.

The characters of the story are as many and as varied as could be found in any section of the country at that time. There is the stern governor of the colony, George Yeardley, under whose rule affairs signally prospered. There is John Rolfe, the husband of the Princess Pocohontas, portrayed as the staunch friend who would be as firm and unyielding in his friendship in times of adversity and disfavor, as in prosperity. There is the Indian, Nan'auquas, Rolfe's brother-in-law, an unusual type of his race, as gallant, courteous and truthful as a white man, and with that unfailing characteristic of the Indian—the ever-remembrance of a kindness shown him, and firm friendship for the donor.

The English cavalier, My Lord Carnal, enters the story near the beginning. He is so different from the general type of the Virginia colonists that he deserves especial mention. His great aim is to satisfy his own lustful desires, and to secure advancement for himself by fair means or foul. His aims are generally foul, his actions are shameless, his faults so great as to obscure any virtues that he may have had, but he deeply loved a pure, good woman, and to gain her risked losing the favoritism of the king, and his hardly won advancement in the hands

of his rival. He failed in his mission, was utterly defeated, and deprived of his "Satanic beauty," which had brought upon him, a parvenue, the notice of a king.

The minister, Jeremy Sparrow, is a character of many opposite qualities. He was a preacher of the gospel, but had formerly been an actor in London, and in emergency he played the part of a pirate with a success that astonished his friends, the would-be pirates, and delighted the real ones. He professed a spirit as meek as a lamb, and yet this spirit was held in a body as strong as a lion. He was another true friend of Ralph Percy, and one time the rescuer of his wife.

The most prominent characters are, of course, those of Captain Percy and his wife. Captain Ralph Percy, "our hero," had been a follower of Cromwell. In the Civil War he had gained some prestige, and indeed, was known as the best sword in the Low Countries, but on account of this very fame, had fallen into disfavor under the Restoration, and had been compelled to seek his fortune and a new home in England's young colony. He had survived the dreadful "starving time," and in clearing his own plantation, Weyanoke, had successfully withstood the Indians, by whom he was feared and disliked. He was respected by the white men and consulted by the leaders of the colony. His character was that of a strong man, experienced soldier, and hardened settler. Yet he was essentially a gentleman, with a deep reverence for women, a refined and loyal mind, a shrewd insight into the motives of men, and a steadfastness of purpose, rarely, if ever, broken.

The heroine,—the waiting maid and farthingale—Patience Worth, the king's ward—Lady Joselyn Leigh, and the wife of Ralph Percy, Gentleman—Mistress Joselyn Percy, is a woman of unusual character. She despises court ways and can not endure the arbitrary surveillance of her guardian, the king. She is courageous enough to undertake a voyage of uncertain outcome, and alone and unprotected, to face a dark and dangerous future. One critic remarks upon her exquisite "ladyhood," her graceful presence, that never left her, even in the rudest roughest scenes. She was beautiful, so beautiful that she attracted more than attention—even unwavering devotion and obeisance. And she, too, was loyal and true to her husband, whom she came to love with "a love that was very great."

—M. H. N., '01.

#### DIDO—CHARACTER SKETCH.

Dido's power for organizing and commanding was shown when she manned her vessels for the flight from Tyre and then took command of the fleet. "Dux femina facti."

That she was very ingenious was shown when she bought ground for Carthage. The rapid growth of the city was due to her personal oversight of the work and her diplomacy which kept the surrounding tribes from encroachment. All this was especially remarkable in an age when women were not educated.

Her long continued faithfulness to Sychaeus and her conversation with Anna when Aeneas came, show her to have been a remarkable woman for the times. Anna's plea that an alliance with the Trojans would strengthen Carthage shows that Anna knew that the queen was a good ruler, and had regard for the safety of her people.

Her love for Aeneas was natural—a handsome stranger with tales of wonderful adventures, which made her think he was brave. Especially was it so as she was a passionate, impulsive woman, used to having her wishes gratified. Her remarkable will power was shown in her self control when giving directions to the nurse of Sychaeus. Undoubtedly she was brave. Death, the greatest of all evils to the ancients, she sought voluntarily, rather than to endure the mocking of the multitude. Although in one light this might be called cowardice, so great was the horror of death and the lower regions that she must have had great strength of mind to determine to die.

The plan by which she concealed and accomplished her purpose was the product of a well disciplined and inventive mind, which retained its power of planning until the last, in spite of the anguish she endured. Born in an Eastern country and surrounded by Oriental splendor, even after she came to Carthage, a queen, beautiful and commanding having the respect and love of her subjects—it made it all the harder for her to die. Her hesitation at the last "with a few tears," showed her womanly nature, although, as a queen, she was still determined to die, rather than lose the respect of her subjects.

—F. P., '01.



## Ancient Greek Gymnasiums



The popularity of athletic sports among the colleges has caused no little comment among those of pessimistic view, who complain that the development of the mind is being neglected for the muscle; but if they would stop and think they would see that the ancient Greeks, among whom are found the greatest minds of history, placed athletics before all other branches of study.

The Greek boy also studied grammar, under which were included, reading, writing and arithmetic and music, but both of these were considered less important than athletics. At sixteen they "graduated" in grammar and music, and until the eighteenth year studied only bodily training, after which they might attach themselves to some great teacher and pursue their studies.

The foot race was the chief event of many lives, and the winner was regarded as a hero. He generally received as a prize a garland of wild olives and his statue was placed in the grove of the king of the gods. Upon his return to his own town he headed a great triumphal procession and was exempt from taxpaying. He also received a sum of money from the authorities of his state.

The Greeks almost worshiped a handsome, well developed form and knew that the strength and beauty depended upon exercise.

The ancient gymnasiums were beautiful and expensive buildings erected by the government. They contained large rooms for practice, oiling apartments, rooms for hot and cold baths, large porticos with seats for those who wished to look on or talk, and covered galleries in which the young athletes practiced in cold weather. These buildings also contained reading rooms, where philosophers and other learned men met for discussion. Outside were walks made beautiful by fountains and everything to please the eye.

Boys whose mothers were foreigners were not allowed to enter two of the Athenian gymnasiums, and slaves were forbidden to enter any of them. In some cities women were allowed admittance, and in Sparta girls could come in and take part under certain conditions.

The officers appointed by the government had the

power to dismiss teachers or attendants at any time. There were also officers whose duty it was to encourage the boys to be virtuous and temperate, and others to direct them what they should eat while "in training," and to act as surgeons in case of accident.

A favorite game was ball. In these games there was a person, perhaps then as now, unfortunate, who acted the thankless part of umpire. Their rooms for playing ball were large and their methods of playing similar to ours. They liked the amusement of throwing the ball to each other with the hands, although they occasionally used the bat, and in playing foot ball they threw the ball more often than they kicked it, but we do not know whether they wore the bushy hair and indulged in the roughness of the foot ball game of today.

Another game was known as the rope game, in which two boys took the ends of a rope and each tried to pull the other across a marked line. They found, too, great sport in throwing up five stones and trying to catch them all before they fell to the ground.

A singular game was played in this way: Two boys threw a rope over a post, stood back to back, and pulled and tugged to see which one could pull the other up from the ground. They were also fond of whirling the top.

More important than these games were the exercise of running, jumping, wrestling, throwing the quoit, boxing and a game called "pancreatinni," in which all sorts of struggles, even biting and scratching were allowed, and which sometimes ended in death.

A milder amusement was dancing on a rope while playing two pipes or reeds, and swinging and leaping with a pole were very popular.

While the Greek gymnasiums differed in many respects from those of our own time, boy nature is very much the same now as in the far off "youth of the world," and our boys may enjoy the same exercises as Alexander the Great, Pericles, Demosthenes and Xenophon. It seems strange that there is no mention of the basket ball, which has of late become so popular both for girls and boys, and which has extended even to our own High school.

—S. M. C., '02.

## CUSTOM AND EDUCATION.

Men think mostly as their minds are inclined, they speak as they have learned, but they do as they have been accustomed; and therefore as Machiavel well noted, there is no trusting to the bravery of words unless it is confirmed by the custom. Thus in choosing men for sharpshooters in the army they do not select the man who says that he can shoot well, or the man who has made one good shot in his life, but the man who is accustomed to shoot well.

In most cases the prevailing influence of custom is everywhere noticeable to such an extent that it does not make a man wonder to hear men say that they will not do a thing and then do just as they have done before; for instance the man who drinks says that he will not drink any more, but he generally goes back to his old custom of drinking.

Again we see the ruling power of custom; for instance certain Indians were accustomed to burn themselves upon a pile of wood, sacrificing themselves to the gods, and the lads of Sparta were accustomed to be scourged upon the altar of Diana without flinching.

Therefore since custom is the principle ruling power in man's life, let everyone endeavor to form good customs.

Certainly custom is most perfect when it commences in youth, then it is called education, so everyone ought to form customs in youth which are beneficial to him, for they will become fixed and be very hard to cast off.

In educating ourselves we ought to begin when we are young, when the mind and body are best prepared for the education, not being fixed like those of an older person, and we should study the things the most which are disliked by us, for we will always be thinking about the agreeable studies while at leisure. Therefore in whatever way we are educating ourselves we should pay close attention, for the leopard never changes his spots. —R. O., '01.

## A TRAGEDY.

Cho. of Slaves.

Scene—Laboratory in Newark High School. Guard stationed in center of stage equipped with a "fierce" frown and a dirty white chemistry suit.

Stage settings—Evaporating dishes, test tubes (also fifteen cents in case of breakage); all kinds of chemicals (occurring free in nature.)

Curtain rising discloses slaves at work. Silence. Florence and Ralph in chorus—"Mr. Humes, we think this vinegar smell is peach blossom."

Quick curtain.

## MARY JOHNSTON.

Mary Johnston has been a much talked of woman for some time. Reviews of her book, "To Have and to Hold," have been given, but the woman herself is of more interest to us. We always admire a bright mind, but in one so young, it arouses unusual interest. Her childhood days were spent in Buchanan, Virginia, where she was born. Her early education was received at home, and was for the most part gained from their old fashioned library. Being a delicate child she was humored, and allowed to roam at will and there was scarcely a mountain path or stream that she did not explore.

Her home since her sixteenth year has been mainly in Birmingham, Virginia, with the exception of the time she spent in travel both in this country and abroad; four years of her life she spent in New York City. She has had charge of the household for about eleven years; so although a very busy woman, she has written during her leisure moments, when nothing more pressing engaged her attention. Her book, "To Have and to Hold," has been dramatized, but without success. —L. H., '01.



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### THE TRUSTS IN EUROPE.

As the United States is one of the greatest nations in the civilized world, so is she one of the greatest wherein trusts dwell. Trusts are also found in Europe, but only in certain sections, while in the United States there are no specified sections in which they are found.

In Southern Europe the industrial development does not favor trusts, being as yet unimportant. Other sections, such as Scandinavia, do not favor trusts because they are principally agricultural countries.

Competition, over-production and other causes, which favor trade combinations, have caused a few successful trusts to be found in Denmark. Great Britain and Ireland being a great free trade nation, no trusts are to be found there.

Trusts existed in France and Central Europe before America knew them. In these countries competition is very fierce, and, because of the thickly settled country, trusts abound in great numbers.

Another kind of trade monopoly exists in Europe which we do not know and probably never will. This is a monopoly that is fostered by governments for their own purposes and gain. They are found principally in Spain. For an example take the tobacco of Spain, and received in return a large amount of trade of that country. The government some time ago sold to one company the entire tobacco trade money which was paid into the treasury for the privilege of manufacturing and selling tobacco in that kingdom. All of the cigar stores in Spain are controlled by this company, as well as many manufactories which are located in different places. About 40,000 men and women are employed in these manufactories. About 19,000 cigar stores are maintained by this monopoly, and 65,000 families are supported both directly and indirectly from it.

The Swiss government, in order better to regulate the manufacture and sale of alcohol, prevent adulter-

ation and place a restriction upon its consumption among the poorer classes. A law was enacted in 1886 by which the Swiss government possessed the sole right to manufacture alcohol.

In regard to trusts Germany resembles the United States more than any other country. She was formerly an agricultural country, but has changed very rapidly to that of an industrial empire, thus drawing many people from the country to the cities.

In France, Germany and Austria combinations of transportation have been formed. In France the railroads are controlled by a single company, while in Germany and Austria the governments own about all the lines in their respective countries.

In some sections of Europe the climate is well adapted to the raising of certain products, but the products are not allowed to be raised on account of the large revenues derived from them when they are imported.

The charge has frequently been made against American trusts that, in order to diminish the over-production the factories are closed, thus throwing thousands out of employment. It is different in Europe. The managers of the factories find out first as nearly as possible, how much of a certain product is needed to supply the trade for one year, thus keeping the factories in operation and employing first class labor all the time.

The European trusts have not put an end to strikes or solved all labor questions, but they have taken certain steps in that direction. The European people as a whole, receive small wages, and it is evident from this that they are both satisfied with and benefitted by the trusts or they would not tolerate them.

One of the principal things in favor of the trusts of Europe is that the question has not, as yet, been dragged into politics, as it was in this country during recent election campaigns, when the trust question was made the leading issue. —L.G., '01.

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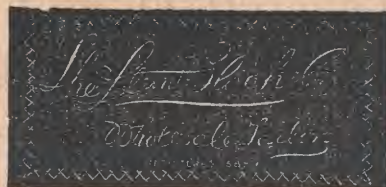
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